



**Marginal Column**  
By COMMENTATOR

KING Talal who should now be on his way back was last seen on board a "pédelo" on Lake Geneva, a most agreeable pastime if you can afford it. He has had a number of visitors, Swiss, Jordanian, Iraqi and British, but not all of them were received. Queen Zein wished to get a divorce but cannot because her husband's signature alone would not do in his present state, the lawyers believe.

PRINCE Naif has been telling a remarkable story about his visit to Lausanne. His brother received him in a most friendly manner, kissed him, embraced him and held his hand for a quarter of an hour. Half an hour later, the chamberlain brought Naif a letter in which it was stated that Talal regarded that meeting as their last and that he never wished to see him again. Naif was more than a little taken aback. Samir Souki of "Ahram" said that his father, King Abdullah, had died a few days before his death in the presence of Samir Rifai, that Talal was mad and therefore unacceptable as king, and that Naif should succeed his father. Unfortunately, Abdullah did not give the order to issue an act of state soon enough. The story might be true and again it might not, but unless Samir Rifai again becomes Prime Minister there seems to be little hope for Naif.

COME people have refused to believe in the king's illness, which is not very surprising, because there are always some who prefer to believe the facts rather than the obvious and logical, when the latter does not happen to be consistent with their preconceived notions. The Moscow weekly "New Times" has explained Talal's sickness as an "imperialist intrigue." "A-Dawa," mouthpiece of the "Moslem Brotherhood" in Egypt, says that if the King has indeed fallen ill, the British must be held responsible, because there were so many intrigues around him, ("the only tribune of the people") that even the sanest man would have become mentally deranged. "Al Ghumbar al Misri," which is somewhere between the Wafid and the Communists, has an even more sensational theory: "Talal opposed a peace treaty with Israel and was therefore expelled by British imperialism, which is strongly in favour of Israel-Jordan peace, as a means of splitting Arab unity."

TEWFIK Abu-Huda once unsuccessfully threatened Naif that Amman would discontinue payment of his 3,000 dollars annual allowance, and he has now used the same threat against his sovereign, apparently with more success. Eventually Talal will have to return, though he is certainly well enough to know that he will no longer be master in his own house. The Regency Council will continue to rule, and the situation during the next year will be not unlike the set-up in Hungary after the first world war. In Budapest, however, there was one regent and in Amman there are three, who might occasionally quarrel.

BRITAIN has not viewed Talal's accession to the throne or his policy during the past year with favour, but it can be taken for granted that the present situation has caused London even more concern. Every solution would indeed be a better one: Hussein, Naif, or even a republic. A hundred and fifty years ago British statesmen faced a similar situation at home. Freud was not yet born, and although Robert Fulton had just built the first steamship there still were no pinnacles. But the situation has become ever more embarrassing since then as most people outside Britain have come to regard monarchy as an anachronism, and this news might soon reach Amman.

Jordan, June 27.

## ISRAEL FLAG FROM AND TO THE U.S.A.

R. MEIR DIZENGOFF  
expected to arrive in Israel July 19

R. HENRIETTA SZOLD  
expected to sail from New York on July 15

R. ABRAHAM GHAZETZ  
on route to the United States

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# THE JERUSALEM POST

8 Pages

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JUNE 27, 1952

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## Country Faces Transport Stall House Cuts Arms Aid, But Israel Grant Intact

Stalling of virtually all transport, public and private, throughout the country was foreshadowed for tomorrow as travel restrictions came into force at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. The paralysis was about to set in not so much as a direct result of the Government's new regulations, but rather of the decision of organised taxi drivers to choose Friday and Saturday as their days of "rest."

Army to 'Rest'  
From 8 p.m.-5 a.m.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (U.P.). The House Appropriations Committee today recommended an additional \$30m. cut in military aid for Near East, but approved in full a budget request for \$181,114,000 for economic and technical aid and refugee relief in that area.

Private vehicles were permitted to choose one other day, in addition to the Sabbath, to keep their vehicles idle, while taxis had the choice of any two days. Except in Haifa, buses do not travel on the Sabbath. Trains are also idle on Saturdays.

The Ministry of Communications yesterday warned taxi drivers that it would "draw the necessary conclusions at the proper time" from their decision to choose almost unanimously the same days. A spokesman for the Ministry said that the drivers "are not worthy of the trust shown them by the Government."

### Extra R.R. Coaches

At the same time the Ministry said it would add extra coaches to all passenger trains today, and that more buses would serve the interurban lines to ensure adequate transportation. At Haifa Port special buses will serve departing passengers, and preparations have already been made for transporting tourists.

Railway officials in Jerusalem reported that carriages would be added today to each of the two trains leaving the capital — at 7.45 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

From Haifa, it was reported, however, that the Ministry's instructions to increase the number of coaches on passenger trains might not be implemented due to the lack of rolling stock. The number of coaches in service on Fridays between Haifa and the rest of the country is 10 to 12, train, and only a few more could be made available after repairs to unserviceable wagons.

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**Meetzot Ha'apaiot****AND  
PIONEER WOMEN**

MEETZOT HA'APAIOT  
AND PIONEER WOMEN  
BY ECONOMICUS

**Widening Foreign Trade Gap**

An adverse foreign trade balance of IL 24.7m. for the first three months of 1952 against IL 18.2m. for the same period of 1951, or an increase of the trade deficit by 35.3 per cent is revealed in a survey for January-March just issued by the Treasury.

Imports amounted to IL 21.4m., and exports to IL 8.6m. The corresponding figures for the first three months of 1951 were IL 15.1m. and IL 8.6m. respectively, which shows that imports increased by 25.1 per cent and exports decreased by 2.3 per cent.

On the importation side, non-payable imports, consisting of gifts, capital transfers, and to a smaller extent, of immigrants' effects, accounted for IL 6.5m., or 30.9 per cent of the total. As to categories, manufactured goods head the list with IL 17.2m. against IL 12.9m. last year; they include IL 3.7m. for machinery and IL 2.6m. for iron and steel products. Raw materials rose from IL 4.7m. to IL 8.5m. The smallest item in the list specifying several hundreds of imported articles, is re-

presented by four horses and one camel.

The U.S. continues to be the largest supplier with (last year's figures in brackets) IL 10.3m. (8.7m.), followed at a considerable distance by the U.K. with IL 2.3m. (2.5m.) and Belgium with IL 2.1m. (0.7m.). Other countries of origin include Italy (IL 1.3m.), France (IL 1.2m.), Austria (IL 1.1m. against only IL 0.3m. last year) and Central America with IL 1.5m. against IL 0.6m. in 1951.

On the export side, citrus and oranges are insignificant. Citrus and diamonds even decreased to IL 0.9m. (time). Potash is still absent from the list after its first appearance with IL 20.6m.

Countries of destination present almost the same picture as in previous periods. The United States again leads, followed by the U.S.S.R., though there was a marked decline from last year's IL 1.9m. The American market shows no sign of expansion; however, last year's figure of IL 1.012m. is higher than that of IL 0.92m. of 1951.

A noteworthy feature is on the other hand, the rise in exports to the U.S.S.R. from IL 0.4m. in January-March, 1951 to IL 0.5m. in the three months under review. Trade with Poland increased slightly from IL 10.45m. to IL 10.62m.

The failure to reach an understanding with the G.Z. was a direct result of the failure of Mapai's negotiations with Mapam; and even now Mapai is reluctant to broaden the basis of the Government unless by doing so it will acquire additional working class support. Unfortunately Mr. Ben Gurion regards the recent reshuffle as a purely personal one while it should have been a change in policy. The fateful discussion on the economic policy of the Government has been postponed, but it has not been averted.

**Ministry to Examine Immigrants Abroad**

The Ministry of Health will send physicians to North Africa and Persia to examine potential immigrants. Only those with health certificates signed by the Ministry's doctors will be given visas, it was learned in Jerusalem.

The new arrangement is designed to prevent the arrival of immigrants suffering from infectious diseases. Until now the Immigration Department of the Jewish Agency assigned the examining doctors from the local population.

The Ministry's physicians will also reorganize the health service for potential immigrants in order to cure the diseased in their countries of origin before emigrating.

**BASKETBALLERS ARRIVE IN COPENHAGEN**

TEL AVIV, Thursday. The Israel basketball team to the Olympic games arrived in Copenhagen this morning. It was learned here this afternoon. They were met by representatives of the local Hakoah sports club, which is affiliated to the World Maccabi Union.

The team will play two practice matches in Copenhagen, the first possibly tomorrow.

Doss and Abe Abramov, 1 Hebrew Shekel Yehuda in Tel Aviv, were released on IL 1,000 bail by Tel Aviv Magistrate's Court yesterday after being charged with holding IL 25,000 worth of stolen property.

**Religious Services**

Shabbat begins in Jerusalem at 7:10 p.m. today and ends at 8:30 p.m. tomorrow.

**JERUSALEM**  
Yeshiva Synagogue: Tonight: Arvit 10 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shacharit 9 a.m.; Minha 1 p.m.; Maftir 2 p.m.; Arvit 8:25 p.m.  
East Yeshiva (Gas Hanadiv): Tonight 11:15 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shacharit 8:30 a.m.; Arvit 6:30 p.m.

Adas Israel Congregation: Sephardic Synagogue: Youth Services with Congregational Singing: Service: Dr. Samuel Koenig.

Jerusalem Baptists Congregation Opp. Gas Rehavia: Bible Study 10 a.m.; Hebrew Service 6 p.m.

**TEL AVIV**  
Both Israel (Dizengoff Road): Tonight 10:30 p.m.; Tomorrow: Shacharit 8:15 a.m.; Arvit 6:45 p.m.; Maftir 8:45 p.m.; Arvit 8:45 p.m.; Shacharit 8:30 a.m.; Arvit 6:45 p.m.

English Evangelical Church - American Enterprise (next to Hadassah Al. E. S. 6:30 p.m.; Preacher: Rev. R. E. Adens; H.C. 7:30 p.m.).

St. Andrew's (Jesus Memorial Church): M.S. 10 a.m. E.S. 6 p.m.; Rev. Scott Morrison.

Zion Christian Mission (Proprietor: Rev. Dr. Rev. Koch G. S.): Sunday, Combined Services: Y.M.C.A., 7 a.m.; Rev. W. H. Williams.

Combined Evangelical Services (Y.M.C.A. Lecture Hall): 7:30 p.m. All services.

Cathedral: 6 a.m. (German); Hispanic Chapel: 6 a.m. (Spanish); Italian Chapel: French: 7 a.m. Terra Sancta Chapel: Languages: English, French, German, Italian, St. Pierre de Vence: French, Spanish, Portuguese: Hebrew, Portuguese: 8 a.m.; German: Hispanic Chapel: 9 a.m.; French: 10 a.m.; Spanish: 11 a.m.; Italian: 12 a.m.; Portuguese: 1 p.m.; French: 2 p.m.; German: 3 p.m.; Spanish: 4 p.m.; Portuguese: 5 p.m.; French: 6 p.m.; German: 7 p.m.; Spanish: 8 p.m.; Portuguese: 9 p.m.

Notre Dame de France (St. Paul St.): 10 a.m. Mass: 12 noon.

**THE HEBREW NATIONAL OPERA**  
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Thursday, July 3.  
PETAH TIKVA  
Thursday, July 17.  
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with  
**MARTIN LAWRENCE**,  
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**REVIEW OF OPINION IN YESTERDAY'S PRESS****Cabinet Changes Should Have Been Used To Broaden Coalition, Says Ha'aretz**

Commenting on the "discussions which did not take place," says Ha'aretz (Independent) that the departure of Mr. Kaplan should have been followed by a broadening of the coalition, Mr. Ben Gurion in his reply to the Progressive Party spokesman declared that he favored such a coalition as much as anybody else. However, says the paper, the public has not forgotten that Mapai thwarted the negotiations with the General Zionists by insisting on dividing into two the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

"Al Ha'mishmar" (Mapam) also doubts that the reshuffle will do any good. Mr. Kaplan did what he could, but he had to carry out the line of policy fixed by the Government: the Government, not Mr. Kaplan, is responsible for the present economic crisis. What the country needs is "leadership by a pioneering revolutionary workers' party," in other words, David Davidov.

Last week's Tennis League match between the Carmel Country Club and Tel Aviv Maccabi "B" was won by Tel Aviv.

The Carmel C.C. won 4-1, with the only T.A. victory going to Davidov-Goldblatt.

**Young Haifa Fencers On Top**

Twenty-five boy and girl fencers from four Maccabi branches took part in a tournament at Ramat Gan a few days ago. First place went to Avner Kreisbaum (Haifa) with two other Haifaans in second and third spots. Melechim Almanzor and Rafael Katsenelenbaum, respectively B.M.A.'s Shalom Spellman came fourth followed by Traubonie, Tel Aviv, fifth, and Tuvi Mortaya, also of Haifa, sixth.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) dealt in an editorial with Communist propaganda, and said that this party has been following diligently the precept of Master Goebbel's that the most fantastic and ludicrous might be believed if it is repeated frequently enough. As typical examples of this tactic the paper mentions the declaration that the restoration of order at Koje Island has been achieved, that Maillanc and Auschwitz" and the allegations of bacteriological warfare, an investigation into which has not been rejected by the Soviet delegate to the U.N.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) complains about the "Democratic Women's Organization" (a crypto-communist front) that demands that the Israel delegate to the U.N. protest "because we cannot allow the American fascists to carry out our new Auschwitz."

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"Hamodia" (Agudat Israel) complains about the fact that the "kibbutzim" have been given the lion's share in this year's Negev harvest. It is an average of 70 kg per dunam, while the private sector announced an average of 50 kg per dunam. The authorities said that the control apparatus is not very efficient and they cannot afford to search in the kibbutzim.

"Hatzofe" (Mizrahi) says that the religious parties insisted on the demand (formulated in the new law) that changes within the Government be confirmed by the Knesset, and that there be no "internal arrangements" by the ruling majority party without the parliamentary confirmation.

The opposition brought a vote of censure for opposition's sake, but since there was not a single new argument to justify it, it was rejected. As for the new appointments, "Hatzofe" says that only the future will tell whether they have been good ones, but every Israeli citizen wishes the new Ministers full success.

"Hertz" believes that Mr. L. Eshkol is a lesser man than Mr. Kaplan, who was a "personality" despite the fact that "Hertz" felt it necessary to criticize him frequently. Mr. Kaplan, moreover, had many contacts with Jewish and financial leaders abroad, a prerequisite for the success of the new Ministers full success.

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**Today's Post Bag****THE WEATHER**

	A	B	C	D
Ms. Canaan	31	14	29	27
Nahariya	31	20	28	27
Tel Aviv Port	31	19	25	24
Lydda Airport	31	19	25	24
Jerusalem	31	16	28	26
Bethlehem	31	16	28	26

(A) Sunday at 9 p.m.; (B) Monday; (C) Tuesday; (D) Wednesday.

A change of 200 grams for the registered post office rates was made by the Health Post Controller, the Medical Association said this week, applying to a change by the Jerusalem Controller that a 200 gram weight increase.

Three Tel Aviv food dealers has their licenses withdrawn by the Food Controller, owner of the grocery at 50 Rehov Massuah, for overcharging on hardware Yitzhak Polakoff, brother of 46 Rehov Haaratz, for illegally dealing in meat. The owner of the Central restaurant at 43 Rehov Hayarden, his colleague, fled.

The Erez Yehuda Post Office branch will be opened on Tuesday, and not as previously announced.

The inter-postal import Department of the Treasury is to receive its offices on Sunday from the Schmidt School in Jerusalem to the German Colony.

**MEAT IN J'LEM**

Jerusalem will receive a 100-gram meat ration beginning Sunday, following the end of the porters' strike yesterday, the Food Controller has announced.

The coupons, 25 persons who have not yet received the ration for Gimel 15 or temporary 25, will receive a double ration this time.

**Daily Calory Needs****'Will be Maintained'**

The daily minimum of 2,800 calories will be maintained though next year's food import programme is not yet fixed, Mr. A. Halevi, head of the Food Division of the Ministry of Commerce, told the second meeting of the Medical Advisory Council in Jerusalem yesterday. The meeting was closed to the Press.

Mr. Halevi admitted there was ground for the complaints against the quality of the bread. He said that only five big modern bakeries operated in the country and these baked about 15 per cent of the bread supply. Fifteen other major bakeries which were "more or less satisfactory" produced about 50 per cent of the supply. The rest of the bread comes from small bakeries which should have been closed a long time ago, because of the inferior quality of their product and of the unsanitary conditions of the plants. Lack of better production facilities, however, prevented such action.

The Council also debated the quality of "standard" milk which was criticized. Some Council members demanded that children below the age of one year be given pure fresh milk instead of the "standard" milk which includes milk powder.

**'SCRIP' TALKS COLLAPSE**

The prolonged negotiations with the representatives of the five gift certificate companies have broken down. The Government told them that their contracts expiring in the Spring of 1953 will not be renewed, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday. The negotiations collapsed on the question of the extent to which foreign currency regulations affected the companies' dollar income. (Itim)

**Personal Notices**

MR. and MRS. EMMANUEL JAEGER take pleasure in inviting their relatives and friends to the

**Bar Mitzvah of their son Yaakov**

on Saturday, July 5, 1952.  
Reception from 5-7 p.m. at their residence:  
Bet Taraka, Rehov Jabotinsky, near the Spanish Consulate, Talbiyah, Jerusalem.

Service on Saturday at the Rikva Synagogue, Kiryat Shmuel.

**Dr. EDITH KROJANKER**

will be at home, 34 Rehov Rav Kook, Kiryat Shmuel, Jerusalem, on Saturday, July 5, 1952, between 5 and 7 p.m. on the occasion of the

**Bar Mitzvah of her son David**

Service at the Emet v'Emanus Synagogue, Gan Rehavia, Jerusalem, at 8 a.m.

This is the only invitation

In the name of our families we wish to thank all those who expressed condolences in our recent bereavement. Theodor and Gertzel Epstein.

Ramla Gal.

**Waterman To Make Pens Here****Pathological Institute Opened At Beilinson Hospital**

TEL AVIV Thursday.—A Pathological Institute housed in a four-storey air-conditioned building was opened at the Histadrut Sick Fund's Beilinson Hospital, near Petah Tikva today.

The institute, headed by Dr. Y. Casper, is complete with a histological section and a photographic department. The ink was made under license accorded to the firm's own patent. Some local materials are used in the manufacture of the product, the bottles, stoppers and cartons.

Equipment and machinery have already arrived for the production of fountain pens, Mr. Lockie said. The nibs are hand ground and it takes a worker a year to learn the trade. For the first year imported nibs would be affixed to locally-made barrels; he said.

Mr. Koen, in partnership with a foreign investor, is importing his raw materials under the non-payment import scheme.

**50,000 Dunams More For Vegetables**

A 15.5m. programme to enlarge the area of vegetable production from 70,000 to 120,000 dunams during the next year, was announced yesterday by a Jewish Agency spokesman at a press conference in Jerusalem.

Noting that 60 per cent of the vegetables now on the market were produced by settlements set up since the establishment of the State, the spokesman said that the Agency's Settlement Department planned to expand production of sugar beets, tobacco and oil seeds, all needed by industry.

The corporation also disclosed that the 60 per cent rise in domestic and commercial consumption rates and the 50 per cent increase for industry and agriculture, were "not considered adequate in view of the rising costs, particularly of fuel."

It was stated that the company had requested a 10 per cent reduction in rates, which was approved by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for a two-month period after which time another adjustment may take place.

According to the new rates, the Government has taken into consideration higher production costs in Jerusalem by permitting the Corporation to take into account 15 per cent higher than those of the Palestine Electric Corporation. The old rates were about 10 per cent higher in the capital.

**P.E.C. ASKS BEERSHEBA TO PAY MORE**

BEERSHEBA. Thursday.—The Municipal Council here has been asked by the Palestine Electric Corporation to pay an additional IL75,000 for connecting Beersheba to the country-wide grid system. The P.E.C. originally asked for IL105,000, to be paid before the connection was made, but have now agreed to ask for the smaller sum, and proceed with the connection work before payment is completed.

Contact was due to have been completed on June 14, but was postponed until June 22. It has now been delayed another week for further investigation.

In the past Beersheba has been supplied with current from local generators.

**Council Elections To Be Held in Druze Villages**

Elections will be held in the two Druze villages of Isfiya and Daliyat el Carmel, the Minister of the Interior, Mr. Meir Shapiro, told a delegation of Druze Local Council heads in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

Mukhtars will no longer serve in villages with elected councils, the Minister said, replying to the delegation's request that the Councils be the sole representative bodies recognized by the Government.

If a mukhtar continues using his title and authority without a letter of appointment from the Government, the Ministry will have all Government offices cancel their contacts with him, Mr. Shapiro said.

The Ministry will also aid in securing loans for the development of vital services in the villages, Mr. Shapiro said.

The delegation was headed by Mr. Saleh Hashem, 35, and was made of Shukri Luban, Abu Rukan of Isfiya, and Sheik Idris of Daliyat el Carmel. Mr. S. Rotenberg, acting head of the Autonomy Division of the Ministry, and head of the Minorities Department, were also present.

**HIT-RUN DRIVER GETS MONTH'S JAIL**

A hit-and-run driver, Avraham Mizrahi, 21, was sentenced to one month in prison and fined IL10 by the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court yesterday for having failed to stop after injuring Ernst Hammerich in Jerusalem last year.

The accused was stopped by passersby who jumped on his car after the accident occurred.

On the 15,000 children registered for the next school year in Tel Aviv, 1,000 are from the General Fund. The children are equally divided between religious and Moslem schools.

**U.S. Study Group Here for 10 Days**

by 1954, but sections of it

will be opened this year.

The Director of the Hospi-

tal, Dr. Z. Grunberg, told the press here today that by the time the new building is completed Beilinson would be an 800-bed hospital serving as a centre of study for 1,300 Kupat Holim doctors and a training ground for Hebrew University medical students.

The most important recent addition to the hospital is the neurosurgical department, Dr. Grunberg said.

The hospital's basic operations were now being performed there, including head

and neck surgery, for which special patients had

been brought in.

Other additions to the hospital in

clude a special building for training

in orthopaedics.

Mr. E. Perl of the Kupat Holim Directorate, said that the new hospital, which has 250 separate rooms, will be open to the standards of the American Hospital Association, of which Beilinson has become a member. One of the hospital's features is an air raid shelter in each of the 200 beds. It is to be completed

by 1954.

Twenty-one participants in

the American Christian Pa-

thetic Committee study tour

of the Middle East arrived in Israel yesterday by special plane from Cyprus after being refused entry into Jordan. After alighting at Lydda, the visitors went directly to Je-

rusalem.

During their 10-day tour,

they will interview Cabinet

members, Jewish Agency

officials, Hebrew University

students, and church digni-

taries. Included in the group

is Mrs. Helen Gahagan Dou-

glas, and herself an ac-

tress and former Congress-

woman.

The Rev. Earl H. Tomlin,

tour leader, said that while

in Egypt the group had been

described by the press there

as "Zionist spies working for

Israel," and when barred from

meeting Egyptian leaders and

refused entry into Jordan,

despite U.S. Embassy inter-

vention.

Some members of the

group, however, managed to

speak to Assuan Pasha, Arab

League Secretary General,

who said that there would

never be peace with Israel.

Referring to American aid,

Assuan Pasha told the group,

"The Arabs have lived here

for 7,000 years without dol-

lar, and will continue to ex-

ist for another 7,000 years."

Egyptian forces used

against Israel during the

War of Independence

and the

war

was

caused

by

the

Arabs.

The boy found the grenade

and after tossing it about in

the corridor of the kinder-

garten, it was set off. Mordecai was taken to Rambam Hospital. A third child, Fruma Gruenberg, was slightly injured, and was sent home.

Other members of the party are:

Rev. James L. Adams, University of Chicago; Miss Mary R. Allen, Salt Lake City; Dr. Donald B. Cleward, of the American Baptist Convention; the Rev. Dr. Albert N. Duffell, Whitmore, South Carolina; Dr. Henry M. Edmonds, of Birmingham, Alabama; Dr. Winston-Salem, North Carolina; Dr. John F. Flannery, Washington, D.C.; the Rev. Paul F. Hudson of Pittsburgh; Dr. Vernon B. Kellogg, master of the St. James School in Manila; the Rev. Walter F. Paschal of Tampa, Florida; the Rev. Raymond J. Purnell of Baltimore; Mr. William E. Quinn, Deputy Industrial Commissioner in Boston; Mrs. Ruth Quinn, a nurse; Rev. and Mrs. M. Riley of Kokomo, Indiana; the Rev. John W. Robison of Rock Hill, South Carolina; Mrs. William B. Ross, Chairman of the Portsmouth, Virginia School Board; and Dr. Hugh M. Tiner, President of George Peppercorn College of Los Angeles.

Yeheskel and Haya Bronstein immigrated in the hope of finding their daughter, Lucia, whom they heard had been brought to Israel by Youth Aliya in 1949.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Kaplan, veterans of the Palestine War, took Lucia into their home in 1950. She had arrived under the name of Nutta Wellstat.

Judge M. Landau ordered that Lucia spend a transitional period with a Youth Aliya Group, and then be returned to her parents. The law looked upon parents as the natural guardians of their children, and aimed at maintaining the unity of the family, he said.

**CORRECTION**

The Kness

# THE JERUSALEM POST

## THE WORKING WEEK Shabbat 'Curfew' Tomorrow

By S. Eliahu

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Friday, June 27, 1952

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**T**HE two-day transport restrictions go into force today, and owing to a kind of conspiracy by the taxi organizations the country is faced with a total paralysis of transport on Saturday, apparently undertaken in order to defeat the measure.

It is the public that suffers, and the country's productive capacity. The Army is no exception, but this is all to the good, for our soldiers are no less keen than civilians that fuel should be conserved where possible. But private owners with urgent business who choose Friday as one of the days in which to take their car off the road will find that they cannot use a taxi as an alternative, and for their business officially recognized as urgent and of value to the economy, as otherwise they would not have obtained a licence to run their car — must join the lengthening bus queues.

On the Sabbath, with every form of vehicle off the road, the public will be totally immobilized, and doubtless it is the Government whom they will blame and not the operators of public vehicles; though the latter could, had they wished, have made arrangements to maintain services on a reduced scale throughout the week.

As matters now stand, there will be no taxis for emergencies for two days, tourists will remain confined to their hotels, families will not get to the beaches on Friday at least and work will suffer.

If called to account for their disruptive action, the taxis could present, if not a genuine reason, then a plausible excuse. Each "day" off the road runs from 2 a.m. to 2 a.m. — a good choice, except for Saturday, which runs according to religious practice, from dusk on Friday until the first stars are out on Saturday evening. Thus, by linking the two days the taxi drivers can, save about seven hours of stoppage. Some of the feeling against the enforced Sabbath rest-day would have fallen away had this day been similarly made to run from two o'clock until two o'clock, as it is clearly reasonable to economize first on pleasure and then on work.

Perhaps it is too much to expect this contingency to have been foreseen; perhaps it would be too much to expect the taxi drivers not to try their strike, once one of their number had hit upon this method of forcing the hand of the Minister of Communications. It has been demonstrated once again that a law must have either a good measure of popular support, or be capable of easy and full enforcement. Where it has neither, particularly in a country of rugged individualists, it leads to today's dislocation and hardship, and leaves the public with the feeling that with forethought there might be less of either.

A RESCUE story is always a romance at its best. This is specially true when the plot is triangular, with a pathetic victim,

Salvation horrid assassin blues

hearted champion. From

early ages, stories such as these have always come top in the public opinion poll. Hollywood was not only anticipated, but hopelessly, one-timingly, eclipsed when the first shapely young person in chains, and little else, was put up as a bonus coupon in the dragon's ration book. With the same inevitability, too, which brings the film gangster to justice at last, the dragon had to be opposed by a handsome resistance group leader. Dearly bringing into play the "old equalizer," as Damon Runyon names it, he soon reduced the dragon to a condite curse talk.

The firm outline of these stories, and their cheerful ending, make a tender appeal in an entangled world. Where art leaves off, however, life goes on. Rescues and rescues cannot spin out that simple and satisfying relationship for always; and, even in the instant that chains and dragon are being consigned for salvage, the two parties may begin to realize that the saying "ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte" is sometimes misleading. Whether it be that one of them displays too much assertion, or the other too little gratitude; whether, worst of all, the dragon turns out after all to be still alive, the rapturous moment fades.

Witness the United Nations

IT was a sheer race of events this week. On Saturday night, a small but quite efficient bomb was exploded at the entrance to the Tel Aviv flat of Mr. D. Z. Pinkas, the Minister of Communications, in protest against the government decree that during the fuel shortage, Shabbat should be a forced day of rest for all private cars and trucks. On Sunday, the Cabinet held its weekly meeting and approved the draft of the Oil Law. On Monday the exchange of old banknotes ended, and on Tuesday the Civil Service Commission's semi-annual report was released. On Wednesday, the Knesset approved the reorganization of the Cabinet, and yesterday the new Cabinet met; for an extraordinary session to discuss the one-year import and foreign currency programme and to decide on the personnel and administrative changes in those Ministries affected by the reorganization.

It is the public that suffers, and the country's productive capacity. The Army is no exception, but this is all to the good, for our soldiers are no less keen than civilians that fuel should be conserved where possible. But private owners with urgent business who choose Friday as one of the days in which to take their car off the road will find that they cannot use a taxi as an alternative, and for their business officially recognized as urgent and of value to the economy, as otherwise they would not have obtained a licence to run their car — must join the lengthening bus queues.

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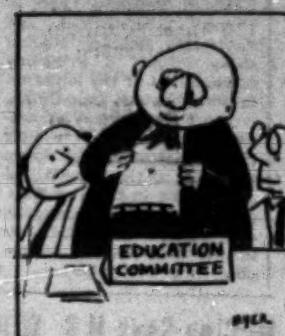
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Witness the United Nations



"Elie says he feels that as the teachers' pay rise will be only a token one, perhaps the pupils may be persuaded to leave a little something under their plates in appreciation of meal-time supervision."

end, there was an increasing feeling that the entire measure would save only relatively minute amounts of fuel: all government and some private cars were exempt from the restrictions, and the other regulation, according to which trucks cannot be used to transport people, was also being considered considerably.

It was obvious, however, that the Government took the fuel restrictions seriously. In the one-year programme worked out by the Cabinet, the foreign currency appropriated for fuel imports amounting to \$26m., i.e. 10 per cent less than the \$40m. paid for fuel imports last year.

**Oil Law**

Meanwhile the Government

approved the draft of the Oil

Law which is to regulate

prospecting and exploitation

in Israel. If any oil is found

in the country, the Govern-

ment will earn 12.5 per cent

of the value of the oil pro-

duced in form of royalties and

will take 50 per cent of the

net income of the companies

in form of the normal income

tax. This, however, was quite

a distant hope, and Mr. Y. R.

Koefoed, Fuel Adviser to the

Government, warned his audience at a press conference broadcast over the radio that it will be at least a year before the first wild-cat well is sunk in Israel. Even in rich America it is only one out of nine wild-cat wells that yields oil, and therefore it will be extremely lucky if oil is found in Israel in the very first drilling.

The hope of future oil finds

was no help to the Treasury

in its attempts to balance next

year's Development Budget

and secure the required fuel

funds for the Ordinary Bud-

get. In exchanging the old

banknotes, it took a 10 per

cent deduction for a compul-

sory loan—and also hoped to

render invalid most of the Is-

rael banknotes smuggled ab-

road. When the exchange of

the notes ended on Monday,

it became apparent that the

Treasury had acquired some-

what more than the expected

IL 25m. from the compulsory

loan: the elimination of

smuggled-out notes, however,

seemed to have had very

limited success.

As the registration came to an

**TEL AVIV ART NOTES**

**Two Shows at Museum**

**THE Tel Aviv Museum** is

showing paintings by Abrahan Naton (Natson) who has not held a one-man exhibition for some time. A visit to this collection, which includes a number of works executed during the painter's recent visit to France and Holland, is an enjoyable experience. The works are not profound, nor do I think Natson seeks profundity, but their discreet colour schemes are attractive, they show feeling for interesting patterns, and they are informed by a somewhat malicious humour which is stimulating.

**Applied Art**

The exhibition of applied

art which was shown in Je-

nusalem at the Bezelz some

time ago (and reviewed in

the *POST*), is now on view in

the Tel Aviv Museum. While

nothing of outstanding origi-

nality is to be seen and our

craftsmen are rather too cau-

tious in their approach, yet

there is a decided improve-

ment to be noted in work-

manship and finish and in ge-

neral the taste displayed is

good. The ceramics in parti-

cular are pleasant in design

and colour and the jewellery

is that designed by Jean Da-

vid which is very Mexican in effect—beautifully executed. But where are these products obtainable? The visitor from abroad who accompanied the reviewer to the exhibition and was particularly impressed by the Eva Samuel ceramics claimed that apart from the "Lapid" ware she had seen no such objects as those displayed in the Museum in any of the Tel Aviv shops.

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TE

## Foreign Office Offers Easier Contact for Soviets

### Gromyko to Woo Britain

By EDWARD CRANSHAW

LONDON.— It is now fairly generally agreed that the appointment of Andre Gromyko, Chief Deputy Foreign Minister of Soviet Russia, as Soviet Ambassador to London is far from being a routine appointment, signifying nothing. The Kremlin cannot afford to lock up a most high-powered diplomat in the sort of sterile isolation ward which the Soviet embassy here has become since the regretted departure of M. Maisky. It is clear enough that the Kremlin means something quite out of the ordinary by making this appointment. But to guess that meaning is quite another matter.

While the chief function of a diplomat is to negotiate, during the past years the importance of ambassadors has been diminished generally by the transfer of international disputes to the public arenas of the United Nations Assembly and the Security Council. The Soviet Government has made full use of these remarkable institutions, but chiefly as a sounding-board for propaganda. When Stalin has wanted to say anything in particular he has gone straight to the press of Great Britain and the United States; but when he has wanted to negotiate anything he has short-circuited the open forum and instructed M. Malinov, Soviet permanent delegate to the United Nations, or whoever, to make a private approach.

#### Autocratic Tradition

The Kremlin has no liking for public debating societies. The whole secretive and autocratic tradition of the Russians turns from them in revulsion. If at any time Stalin seriously wished to start negotiations, as distinct from offering negotiations for propaganda purposes, knowing that they would be refused, he would resort to normal diplomatic channels. The appointment of M. Gromyko to London is as clear and unequivocal an intimation as R



ARRIVAL OF AMBASSADOR GROMYKO

is possible for the Kremlin to give that Stalin wishes to make a closer contact with the British Government than has been made for many years.

The question remains: what sort of contact, and to what end?

The Americans have immediately leapt to the conclusion that Gromyko's main task will be to work as hard and subtly as possible to exploit differences of view, between America, on the one hand, and Britain and France on the other, with an eye to producing a serious breach between them. Obviously there is nothing that would please Stalin better. Soviet policy for several years has been concentrating on precisely this end, and it will continue to do so, with or without assistance from M. Gromyko in London, with or without a lessening of the tension. But it is very much to be doubted whether this is the whole story behind Gromyko's appointment. And, in any case, whatever it may hope to achieve in the way of inflaming British and European opinion against America by propaganda, on a diplomatic and Governmental level, not even the Kremlin can hope to break up the Western alliance without making concessions, which would have

#### Two Views

It may be that this is what Stalin has in mind. If this is so his hope is more forlorn than usual. We shall see. But he may equally well, and perhaps more probably, have something quite different in mind. He may see in M. Gromyko, not the architect of NATO's ruin, but the emissary of conciliation, working through London rather than through Washington, not because he wants to do a separate deal with London, but simply because the British Foreign Office offers an easier and less public place for preliminary conversations than Washington, especially Washington in the throes of a presidential election.

#### Strain for Peking

If this is so, we next have to ask what M. Gromyko wants to talk about. It is interesting in this connection to note that while M. Gromyko comes to London, M. Panayushkin, the Kremlin's chief Far Eastern expert, leaves Washington for Peking. There are 101 reasons why Stalin, at this moment, might require the services of his best man on the spot in Peking.

There is little doubt that the Chinese are finding the Korean war a strain, and an unrewarding strain at that. There is little doubt that there are differences between Moscow and Peking on the terms of trade between them. Moscow also has to think about her promise to hand over Port Arthur in Manchuria to China in the autumn. But these matters can be settled between friends and allies without the ostentatious transfer of an ambassador from Washington to Peking.

(OFNS)

Panyushkin's appointment, like M. Gromyko's, is intended to mean something and to tell us something. The two taken together, may very well be intended to mean that the Kremlin has decided to work for some kind of an agreement with the West, however provisional, through M. Gromyko, while sending M. Panyushkin to explain developments to Mao Tse Tung.

#### Virulent Propaganda

The fact that Soviet anti-American propaganda is now as virulent as anything employed against Hitler, the fact that the leaders of the West are being constantly denounced as war-mongers, the fact that M. Malik has just returned to the charge of bacteriological warfare, the fact that the Russians in East Germany and Berlin are showing themselves both menacing and provocative — all these things and others should not blind us to another fact. This is that the Soviet Union is finding the cold war a very great strain, is having very serious trouble with her satellites, and is genuinely alarmed by the success of the American intervention in Europe, and, above all, by the rearmament of Germany.

Without in the least suggesting that we are face to face with a radical turn in Soviet foreign policy, we have to bear in mind that the present state of tension cannot remain static: it must increase or diminish. And while we should expect nothing from M. Gromyko, we shall at least be quick to recognize and exploit in the interests of the West the first clear sign, should it come, that Stalin has decided, under pressure of Western rearmament, that it is time for the tension to grow less.

## Formosa Debacle

**THE CHINESE NATIONALIST ARMY OF FORMOSA**

is believed to have been 800,000 strong and well trained, does not count; more than 400,000 men. It lacks not only jet fighters, ships or tanks, but boats as well. It is not only unprepared to invade the Chinese Continent in order to oust Mao Tse Tung, but it is incapable of protecting even Formosa against eventual Communist aggression.

This picture, painted last Thursday by General Omar Bradley, Chief of the Joint Staffs, before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations was revealed to the press by Senator Hunt, Chairman of the Committee.

While the "Washington Post" editorially worries about the fate of millions of dollars allocated for the reinforcement of Chiang Kai Shek's armies, other observers are concerned with the diplomatic and political consequences resulting from the weakness of the Chinese Nationalist regime.

They point out that what seems obvious to us is not necessarily so to the Americans people. Senator Taft, for instance, frequently referred to "800,000 Chinese Nationalists" as though this figure included in it the 200,000 who had defected to the Chinese Communists.

Officially, however, U.S. policy would regard such a figure as "aspirational." The island which had been reported as a "bastion," but the "Washington Post" wonders whether today it has not become a military asset to America's foes.

(Continued on page 2)

## BELGIAN ARCHAEOLOGISTS TRACE OLD SEMITIC TRIBES Jewish History from Saudia

By HENRIETTE BOAS

KING Ibn Saud recently invited the first archaeological expedition to his country, with the main object of searching for remains of pre-Islamic civilization in Southwest and Central Arabia. After four months — from November, 1951 to February last — and after covering some 6,400 km. by jeep, the expedition returned with a rich yield. To the 2,000 Himyaritic rock-cut inscriptions that had been found after the French-Jewish Orientalist Joseph Halevy in 1895 discovered the first 800, a main source for our knowledge of pre-Islamic Arabic, they added another 9,000. As most of the newly discovered graffiti were found at sites considerably southwards of what had hitherto been considered the centre of the Himyaritic kingdom, it may be necessary to revise our views on it.

The expedition also took some 2,200 photographs, including 500 in colour; at the border of the Rub' al Khali, the "Empty Quarter," they discovered pre-historic rock drawings of animals such as buffaloes, which have long ceased to frequent this arid region; they collected ceramics of many periods and a small incense altar, and brought back an entomological collection of some 15,000 samples, mainly night insects.

They had a largely agricultural

population and were situated on the trade route from India to Africa. At present the region is almost deserted. After Halevy, and the Austrian Edward Glaser, in the 1890's who copied another 1,000 inscriptions, few scholars had visited the area. Recently, however, it had been re-explored by Phyllis who found a number of new inscriptions, copies of which he sent to Professor Ryckmans who is an expert on South-Semitic epigraphy, for their scientific publication. This co-operation resulted in Ibn Saud's invitation to the Belgian scholars.

Dressed as Bedouins

Professor Ryckmans' associations with Palestine are of a less recent date. From 1911 to 1914 he stayed at the Ecole Biblique in Jerusalem.

After landing at Jeddah the three Belgian members of the expedition, reinforced by Mr. Phyllis and a 14-man Saudi Arabian staff which Ibn Saud had put at their disposal, first went southward. For convenience sake both Phyllis and the Belgians were dressed like Bedouins. Their first goal — after a brief stay in the region of Taif, where they copied kufic rock-inscriptions — was the region of Marib, capital of the Sabean and Himyaritic kingdoms.

They had a largely agricultural

## Israel-Egyptian Relations

By J.H. ABRAHAM

Until his recent dismissal by the Egyptian Government, Mr. Abraham was a Lecturer in English at Fuad I University.

The present state in the relations between Egypt and Israel, or, for that matter, between all the Arab States and Israel, cannot be understood except in terms of the wider implications of Middle Eastern politics. In other words, it is how the Middle Eastern States stand in relation to Britain, and also to the United States, that will determine ultimately their attitude to Israel.

It is important to recall that before 1945 the Palestine problem was hardly ever a subject of discussion, much less one that gave rise to impassioned polemics, in the Egyptian press. To the man-in-the-street it was as remote as any other issue of international politics. There was no such thing as a Jewish problem in Egypt. Then almost overnight Egyptians were suddenly enjoined to proclaim their solidarity with their Arab brethren across the border and to espouse their cause.

#### British Blamed

Their disillusionment has been deep and bitter. In their resentment they are inclined to put the blame for the disasters of the Palestine war squarely on to the shoulders of Britain, and to a lesser extent on the perfidy of the other Arab States. This is a particuarly nauseating instance of setting at defiance perfectly well-known facts and of not admitting a defeat to which no shame need be attached. There is, however, an element of rationality in their strictures, in as much as it has suddenly dawned on them that they were brought into the Palestine conflict willy-nilly, appearing as though it were a deliberate means of diverting their attention from their own burning national problems to one not, strictly speaking, their own.

This is the attitude that governs the thoughts of the Egyptian public. They utterly mistrust Britain's intentions. The idea of friendship strikes them as simply farcical. They now believe that the whole Palestine conflict was engineered behind their backs and that its perpetuation must be attributed to outside forces.

#### Respect for Jews

One undoubted success must be registered to those responsible for this propaganda — the widespread use, among the common people, of "Ya-hud" as a term of opprobrium, carrying with it implications of a more threatening nature. Nevertheless, there is an enormous respect for the Jews in the country and for the Israelis in Israel, bordering almost on awe. If the Jew in Egypt is being discriminated against, it is no more than what is being meted out to other nationalities. The only news the Egyptians appear to trust is that from Kol Yisrael.

It is a common experience to be suddenly overtaken in a cafe, taxi, or private house by the announcement on the wireless, "Husn muhibbat isra'il" (This is the Israeli Broadcasting Service).

There are many Egyptians who advocate publicly the conclusion of peace with Israel. For in the mind of the man-in-the-street the Palestine war and the Egyptian defeat is not looked upon as an isolated event, but one tainted with politics; in other words, they believe that Egypt was the victim of some Machiavellian design — for all politics in their eyes is pure Machiavellianism. If, therefore, four years after the end of hostilities the two camps are still facing each other across the border in armed and futile watchfulness, which is taxing their resources to the utmost, there must be a sinister motive behind it, from which other people are the gainers and they only the losers. If the press and the Arab League are still opposed to a peace settlement, that is only to be expected.

#### Sense of Frustration

Like everything else in Egyptian politics, there is a general awareness of what is wrong, but in the knowledge that there is no way out can immediately be discerned. In the same way, with regard to the Palestine problem, there is a general sense of opinion that some way out of the present deadlock is desirable, even imperative, but a brake is being put on from some quarter to multiply all efforts to conclusion. No power of authority seems to have the courage or initiative to make a clean sweep of all the accumulated debris of policy, which will inaugurate a new era of peace.

(JCOFNR)

From Nedjran the expedition travelled 200 km. to the west, to the vast desert region of the Rub' al Khali, called by Phyllis "probably the largest and most important to totally unexplored area in the two hemispheres excluding the polar regions." Here neolithic implements were found. At the border of the area, in the Qara-massive, a large number of pre-historic graffiti were discovered, as well as the very beautiful rock-drawings of animals which were mentioned before.

At the initiative of Ibn Saud, the expedition paid particular attention to the ruins of Ukh-dud, in the oasis of Nedjran, where in the fifth century a flourishing Christian community existed. According to a tradition related by many medieval writers, the Judaized rulers persecuted them, and it was thought that the expedition might find supporting epigraphical evidence of this persecution.

Professor Ryckmans' investigations, by the way, were able to corroborate a story told by Halevy's assistant, a Yemenite Jew called Haboush. Halevy, it will be recalled, entered the region from Yemen, disguised as a Yemenite Jew and accompanied by Haboush. Halevy wrote in his publications that he himself copied the rock-inscriptions; this was later contested by Haboush who alleged that, as for Halevy, despite his disguise, it was often too risky to expose himself, he charged Haboush with the actual copying, paying him half a piastre per line. Haboush, not insensitive to the meaning of money, sometimes copied one long line of the inscription in the form of two shorter ones. From an inspection of the originals Professor Ryckmans has now been able to confirm this confession.

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## DEPARTURES

### FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

FROM JUNE 29 — JULY 5

Sunday, June 29	P.A.L. CYPRUS AIR EL AL	Beirut, Madrid, London, Nicaragua, Athens, Rome, London, Paris, Paris, London, New York
Monday, June 30	S.A.S. S.O.A.C. T.W.A. AIR FRANCE EL AL	Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Tokyo Paris, Paris, Paris, London, New York
Tuesday, July 1	P.A.L. SWISSAIR T.W.A. S.A.S. S.O.A.C. EL AL	Athens, Vienna, Athens, Geneva, Zurich, Brussels, London Paris, Paris, London, New York
Wednesday, July 2	P.A.L. S.O.A.C. CYPRUS AIR AIR CYLTON	Khartoum, Colombo, Madras Khartoum, London, New York Nicosia, Athens, Beirut, London Nicosia, London, New York
Thursday, July 3	P.A.S. EL AL T.W.A. S.A.S. AIR FRANCE EL AL CYPRUS AIR	Khartoum, Colombo, Bangkok, Tokyo Athens, Paris, Paris, London Nicosia, Istanbul Nicosia, Istanbul, Port Said, Khartoum
Friday, July 4	P.A.L. AIR FRANCE EL AL T.W.A. S.A.S. CYPRUS AIR	Athens, Zurich, Paris, London Paris, London Paris, London, New York
Saturday, July 5	AIR CYLTON	Khartoum, Bombay, Colombo

(The above is subject to alteration without notice.) Compiled by

## PELTOURS

TEL AVIV - JERUSALEM - HAIFA - REHOVOT - NEW YORK - LONDON - PARIS  
MARSAILLES - BRUSSELS - VIENNA - ROME - JOHANNESBURG - CAPE TOWN

Postcard Washington  
JUNE 16, 1952

By KENNETH HARRIS

**O**PINION polls over here are still "Trumanized," that is to say, everybody takes them with a pinch of salt since in 1948 they predicted flatly that Mr. Truman would not be re-elected President. Nevertheless, they are providing some very interesting guidance as to how public opinion rates the attractions of a number of prominent Presidential candidates.

Most polls agree that the man who looks most like being elected President of the United States next November—provided he can get the nomination at the Republican Convention in July—is General Dwight Eisenhower. They suggest that if he runs against Senator Estes Kefauver, whom at present they rate the most popular Democratic candidate, he would beat him by about three to two. They suggest, too, that if Senator Robert Taft were the Republican candidate instead of Eisenhower, Senator Kefauver would beat him by about five to four; and that—if it were Governor Adlai Stevenson of Illinois who got the Democratic nomination—he would beat Senator Taft by about one vote in every hundred.

**Two Points**

Assuming that polls are a good guide to the way people will vote, and assuming that how people would vote in November is closely related to the opinions they are passing on candidates at the present time, I think there are two points to note.

First, a glance at all the opinion polls taken from October, when people began to think seriously about the Presidential election, up to today, shows that General Eisenhower has steadily maintained his position as the only Republican who seems certain to win the Presidential election.

Secondly, the fact that both Stevenson and Kefauver poll more votes than Taft does not mean that they are much more likely to become President than Taft.

This needs a bit of explanation. The candidate who becomes President of the United States is the man who wins most votes in the electoral college. The electoral college is made up of representatives of the 48 States, New York, the most populated State, having 47 electoral votes and Nevada, the smallest, having three. Whichever of the two candidates, Republican or Democratic, gets most popular votes in a State, gets the whole of that State's votes in the electoral college. For instance, if Taft polled a majority of one vote in New York, he would be given all New York's votes in the electoral college. It is possible for a candidate who squeezes through tiny majorities in the big States, which have large blocks of votes in the electoral college, to become President in spite of the fact that he has actually polled fewer votes in America as a whole than his opponent. General Eisenhower, according to the polls, would defeat his Democratic opponent by an all-American majority so big that it would be bound to give him majorities in the big States whose electoral colleges votes really decide the Presidential election.

**Taft's Chances**

But Taft's all-American vote, as assessed by the pollsters, though mathematically smaller than Kefauver's or Stevenson's, is sufficiently close to theirs to enable him—if his all-American vote were distributed through the 48 States so as to give him even a tiny majority in the half-a-dozen big ones—to become President.

What does all this add up to? That if you believe that the opinion polls being taken now are a sound guide to what will happen next November, Eisenhower (given the nomination) looks like leading the Republican Party to almost certain victory, while Senator Taft, if the nomination went to him, may also scrimmage the Republicans through to power.

**ON THE AIR**

**JERUSALEM:** 97 M. HAIFA: 100 M. TEL AVIV: 115, 125, 132 M.  
**FIRST PROGRAMME:** News: Hebrew 7. a.m. (Innervoice), 7.30 a.m. (Innervoice), 10.30 a.m., 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programmes (including News), 8.00 p.m., 10.30 p.m.  
**TOMORROW:** 7.30 a.m. Services and Melodies, 8.30 Light Music, 9.30 Folk Dances, 10.30 Concert: Works by Handel, Monteverdi, Lully, Rameau, 10.30 Musical Quiz, 10.30 Literary Concert, 11.00 French, 11.30 English, 12.00 French and Film, 1.45 Books for Music (1), 3.00 Close Down.  
**TONIGHT:** 6.00 a.m. Story Hour, 6.30 Exercises, 6.45 Musical Circus (1), 7.30 Melodies (2), 8.30 Oriental Music, 8.45 Close Down, 10.30 a.m. Music While You Work, 11.00 News (1), 12.00 News (2), 1.45 Books for Music (2), 3.00 Close Down.  
**THIS WEEKEND:** 7.30 Variety, 8.30 Programs, Announcements, Light Music (1), 10.30 Folk, 10.30 Concert: Works by J. S. Bach, 11.00 News (1), 12.00 News (2), 1.45 Books for Music (1), 3.00 Close Down.

**World's Longest Bicycle Race**

By PHILIP POTHECARE

ROME

If anything could have distracted Italian attention from politics during the recent elections in Rome and the South, it was the hourly bulletin on the progress of the Giro d'Italia. This is the longest bicycle race in the world, 24 grueling days between leaving and returning to Genoa.

This year there were 107 entrants, and by the 20th day only four had dropped out, although as many as a dozen could any longer have been hoping for a place. Credit and prestige attach to the best time for each day, as well as for the next total, so there always remains some hope of distinction even for those who are hopelessly behind the leaders in their total times.

The race, which ends this week, is run round almost the whole of Italy, among the tough hillocks of the Apennines, on long coastal stretches and at one point up to more than 4,000 feet in the Dolomites. To see it go past is a dramatic and vivid experience, even if one cannot share the passionate partisanship of the crowds who line the country roads.

**Toothpaste Nightmare**

We were returning from Naples to Rome when the Giro, crossed our path. The first hint that something odd was happening was given by

RAMBLER'S NOTEBOOK

**No Wine for Cana Jars**

WHERE is no friendlier miracle, recounted in the Gospels, than that of the Wedding at Cana. My sympathy was always with the "Governor of the Feast," who told the bridegroom: "Every man at the beginning doth set forth good wine; and when the men have well drunk, then that which is worse." But thou hast kept the good wine until now." How often have I quoted John 2:10 to the hosts of parties? To no avail...

Decent wine has become a rare commodity in Israel. Vaguely hoping, not for a new miracle, but for a refreshing drink at the local cafe, I broke the Sharav with a drive to Cana of Galilee. A wrinkled, gay old lady welcomed me in English and offered to show me the sights. She also volunteered the information that her name was Fara and her age 70. However, some precocious youth amongst the crowd of grand-and-great-grandchildren immediately cut in with the correction that Grandma Fara was nearer 90 than 80. In any case, I envied the agility with which the barefooted matron plodded up to the Orthodox Church.

Here we were shown two stone basins in the form of inverted cones which could have contained the "two or three firkins apiece," but looked far more like baptismal fonts than ancient Jewish jars. Looking for more plausible relics of the marriage feast, we went over to the Roman Catholic Church, where a tessellated fragment commemorates the founder of the original church. A certain Joseph ben Tannahum is mentioned, probably the Jewish convert Joseph, Constantine's governor of Galilee, who had trouble with the Jews of Tiaret when he tried to turn Hadrian's deserted Temple into a church, when the locals wanted it for a public bath.

**Ancient Cisterns**

Ancient cisterns prove the existence of a water supply from which the six jars could have been filled. The "stone pots," however, of which two were shown to Antonius of Placentia in the sixth, and one to St. Willibald in the eighth century, are now all gone. As a substitute the plaster cast, painted to resemble Alabaster, of a snake-handled vase is exhibited under glass, the original of which is shown in the Cathedral-treasury of Cologne and one of the "Jars of Cana." The grey marble bench of the Cana Synagogue can be seen in the Archeological Museum in Athens. In 1885 it was found under the debris of an early Christian church in Phoenicia and was identified by an inscription: "This is the stone from Cana of Galilee, where the Lord turned water into wine." Only the rock-hewn foundations and many fragments of columns and



a van in the shape of a monstrous tube of toothpaste, from which vigorous music was blaring, interspersed with powerful recommendations of the advertised brand. The procession was astonishing. One monstrous shape after another took the corners and usherted us, nightmare vehicles, like the huge image of a carnival but travelling at 25 to 30 miles an hour. Among them were smart cars belonging to the Italian sporting Press, and motor-cyclists of officials waving the kind of objects used for directing aircraft on a landing field. These gestures became more and more peremptory as the enormous procession continued, and it was at last impressed on us that we were expected to stop and remove our car from the road.

Suddenly there was a joyful shout from the crowd at the crest of the next hill—"Ecco

(OFNS)

solidly walled in, there are three enormous globular jars, which have the look of genuine antiques. But old Fara's jars never held wine. Vines grow in every courtyard of Kana Cana and there are some vineyards on the southern hillsides, but all the grapes are sold in Nazareth.

For nearly 2,000 years, it seems, nobody hit on the idea that there could be a ready market for "Cana Wine" all over the Christian World. As Rosh Hashanah grace the Seder Table, so would a bottle of genuine "Cana" be welcome at every wedding-breakfast. And the Wine of Cana need not be a proud vintage. After all we may assume that the wine into which the water miraculously turned was not Falernian but the local brand.

The author does not expect a special honorarium for his proposal to develop wine-growing for export in Cana of Galilee. But he would appreciate if the future wine-growers of Cana remembered him yearly with a dozen samples it stands. And in a corner, for review... Th. F. M.

**Radio Review****Simplifying Scripts**

"HARVEST in the Negev" by Shulamit Riftin proved an unusual radio experience; it was a genuine attempt at a poetic feature and was distinguished for its courage and its vocabulary. The script was word-intoxicated, and assonances and alliterations abounded. The Negev harvest is probably the most significant and exciting event in Israel this year and merited this special exalted treatment. The main fault was that the language was exalted for too long a stretch and

**Hemingway Recording**

Our producers can learn much from the recording of Ernest Hemingway's "Snows of Kilimanjaro," broadcast over Kol Yisrael last Monday evening. This was translated and adapted by Michael Ohad, produced by the "Voice of America" Hebrew Department, and performed by Israelis in the United States. It was a model of simplicity with three main characters, background music played on a single instrument and a minimum of effects. The very simplicity of presentation brought out the bleakness of

people we associate with news reading; they read this script in the same colourless, impersonal monotone that for some reason has become traditional among our announcers. "Harvest in the Negev" called for more than a director and actors able to inject colour and nuance so as to bring out the verbal pyrotechnics. Unfortunately much was lost in the dullness of the delivery, but the experiment was worthwhile and calls for a sequel, more suitably cast and produced.

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the situation—the wife with the injured husband stranded on the distant mountain. The production was well conceived and the result was the most effective drama we have heard for some time.

Galen Zahal also presented a play last week—"The Class That Returned" by Hannah Ben Ari and Abraham Ninio. It recalled a number of incidents from the War of Liberation, and—like many similar attempts—it did not succeed. The framework of the classroom was not sufficiently exploited; it should have been given a more definite shape at the beginning and more positively recalled at the end. The conversations involving the female characters frequently tended to the banal. One or two of the all-male scenes were on the verge of coming to life, but in the final analysis the characters remained dramatic types rather than individuals.

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## A TRIUMPH OF THE MIND

**CONTRACT OF SILENCE.** By Alex Weissberg, Czernowitz, Hanna Mandel. London. 10s. net. 21/-.

The story of Alex Weissberg, striking as it might appear to Western readers, is typical in most respects of what happened to many fellow-prisoners at the time of the first great "purge". An Austrian physicist of Jewish origin, he joined "the party" (there was only one for many of them) at university, and settled in Kharkov in the early thirties, having been invited by the Soviet Government to supervise the establishment of a big laboratory specializing in low temperature techniques.

Weissberg was arrested in 1937 and kept in prison for more than two years. At the time of the alliance with Germany he was deported to Germany together with a few dozen of fellow prisoners of German origin (some of them of Jewish extraction) and of course, transferred at once to a German concentration camp. Some of his fellow prisoners lived to tell their story, like Margarete Buber-Neurman, who was also transferred to Germany, or like Eleanor Lipper who was released in Russia after 1945 or like the Spanish leader El Compensio (of "For Whom the Bell Tolls") fame who escaped and it would appear, therefore, that little new could be expected of the story of a period which has been extensively described by now. Yet Weissberg's account is altogether different from the vast prison and labour camp literature.

### Witches Sabbath

Weissberg's story — "Hexensabbath" in the original — is the diary of a scientist in prison. He regarded the "purge" in the same spirit which he used to apply to physical experiments in his laboratory, and for this reason alone his book may become a classic, just as Korgon's and Rousset's works have become the classic descriptions of Dachau and Buchenwald. His attitude was one of detachment and an utter lack of self-pity. He was little concerned with his own suffering, but continued to study both his prosecutors (of whom there was a big turnover at that time) and fellow-prisoners, trying to find out what sense and intention, if any, there was behind the proceedings. Weissberg confessed the preparation of an attempt on the life of Stalin and other Soviet leaders (he later retracted it) but there was nothing sensational in that: Hundreds of thousands of prisoners confessed the same. Very soon he reached the conclusion that not a single one of the prosecutors and investigators believed in the guilt of the accused; they had received their instructions and did their best to carry them out. When he later met most of them as fellow-prisoners in his cell and inquired whether they believed in his guilt or not, they laughed at such incredible naivete.

According to a fashionable explanation in the West, the victims of the purge might not have been actually guilty of any particular offence, but they were potential deviators and enemies of the regime. This theory, too, is soon dispelled by Weissberg: The prisoners were in no way different

By ZEEV LAQUEUR

he had taken the inspiration to his ingenious idea, he was referred to a certain incident in the history of the Inquisition in Southern Germany when a young Dominican monk secured both his own and many other people's release by similar reasoning. A study of the darker phase of the Middle Ages might indeed contribute to the explanation of one of the phenomena which has baffled Western observers: The admission of guilt by the accused during the purge. It is a fact that thousands of women admitted being witches while others confessed having practised black magic. Very few if any people maintain nowadays that there are witches, or that there were any during the Middle Ages, notwithstanding a million confessions.

### Puzzling Mnemotechnics

Those few whose replies did not suit the scheme of the GPU succeeded frequently in regaining their freedom. Weissberg relates the story of a Soviet Jew who was secretary of the Kharkov trade union of physicians and whose hobby was mnemotechnics. When arrested, he stated that he would be only too willing to answer all questions, but asked for a pencil, several sheets of paper and 24 hours of rest. On the following day he delivered to the GPU a full list of all physicians in Kharkov. The local security authorities did not like that at all, since they could not possibly arrest all physicians of Kharkov. They asked for the names of only five or six "most active conspirators." The accused refused to withdraw his statement, claiming that all had been of equal importance in that illegal organization, and anyway: He was trying to do a service to party and state and could not honestly agree with minimizing both importance and size of his "illegal organization." As it was, the GPU could not make use of this testimony which was contrary to all accepted standards, and he was released as a person of unsound mind a few months later.

When Weissberg asked this remarkable man whence this book was not written by a professional writer; it is repetitive, and occasionally the author appears to lose his thread. Yet with all its shortcomings, it is not only one of the most important contributions in Soviet state and society for several years, but at the same time an outstanding document of mental superiority and endurance.

## Readers' Letters

### ISLAMIC THEOLOGY

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir: — I have just received a clipping of The Jerusalem Post (May 9, 1952) containing a review on one of our recent publications, Ahmadiyya or the True Islam.

Professor Welli contends that "The Ahmadiyya Movement laid the axe to the roots of Islam," because, "according to the fundamental teachings of Islam, Muhammad was the final law. By the open door of Revelation, we have seen any sense abrogated or substitute the Holy Quran. The founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement claimed to be only a "law-giver" and not a "prophet."

The fact is that we do believe in the Prophet Muhammad to be "the seal of the prophets" and the Quran to be the final law. By the open door of Revelation, we have seen any sense abrogated or substitute the Holy Quran. The founder of the Ahmadiyya Movement claimed to be only a "law-giver" and not a "prophet."

The number of the Movement described as half a million was in 1934. I wonder how it could be that so many new missions in different parts of the world since the first publication of this book in 1934, if Professor Welli's "statistical reports from outside" estimate it to be only three years ago.

Professor Welli states that "missions in America" were established "only three years ago." Probably he has taken this information from the text of this book, which was first published in 1934. The footnote on this information in the book makes it clear

that since then 20 new missions have been established in different parts of U.S.A. The headquarters of our mission remained in Chicago from 1921 to 1950 when our newly established Mosque in Washington was made our new headquarters.

Yours etc.,  
KHALIL AHMAD NASIR,  
President,  
American Branch of the  
Ahmadiyya Movement,  
Washington, D.C., May 20.

Professor Welli's Reply

To the Editor of THE POST

Sir: — The figures mentioned in my review were quoted from page 14-5 of the book under review.

I now understand that you refer to 1934, and that your correspondent had at his disposal more recent data.

Or of greater importance is the fact that he gives no statement on the relation of the Ahmadiyya Movement to orthodox Islam. I am not alone to hold to this view, as will be seen from the following quotations from two outstanding authorities on the subject:

In his work, "Islam, Crayonnée et Institutions" (Beyrouth, 1938), the late Belgian Orientalist Lammens writes (p. 209): "Les Ahmadiyyas sont formées de deux succès dans les centres musulmans, qui les ont excluus." And in the article "Indias" in "Whither Islam?" a Survey of World Events, edited by Prof. H.R. Gibb of Oxford (London, 1932), Lt.-Col. M.L. Parr writes: "To substantiate these far-reaching claims he (i.e. Ahmad) has followed into a controversy with orthodox scholars, with Ary Samuels body of Hindus, reformists and with the Christians, which persists to this day, and which in the case of the orthodox Moslems has to be communicated and to the parting of the ways of his followers."

Few professional English writers will admit that they even open their Roget, any more than a self-respecting poet will confess that he uses a rhyme lexicon. Granted all that, there remain the masses of less highbrow people, whether English by their mother-tongue or not, who are in need of just this aid. Some of them are too fastidious to call a spade a spade, while others seem to believe that a rose, "if called by any other name," would still "smell as sweet." But the great majority, especially those with a limited vocabulary at their disposal, simply seek variation for prosaic ends.

A Hebrew equivalent of "Roget" would be a blessing, especially if it were not confined to the classical vocabulary but would include "Hebrew as she is spoken" as well. The idea alone conjures up almost fantastic possibilities. Think, for instance, of all the clerks, waiters, and sales assistants being informed that "Noo" and "Ken" are not the only words of welcome to a customer.

## COLONIAL CASE HISTORY

By ANDREW BOYD

**THE ISLAND OF THE SWAN.** By Michael Malim. Longmans, London. 21s. pp. 160.

It is refreshing to come across a book about a part of the globe of which one has hitherto read and heard little or nothing. Such is this account of Mauritius which both makes one wish to know a great deal more about the island and feel ashamed that one should have remained in ignorance of it for so long. For Mauritius has had a colourful and adventurous past and is today experiencing an uneasy and in many ways depressing present — a state which Mr. Malim more in sorrow than in anger attributes to the main to the action, or rather inaction of the British Colonial Office and its servants.

Mauritius is an island in the Indian Ocean about 500 miles east of Madagascar, had for many years been a French colony and the stronghold of pirates who lived by raiding British shipping until the British captured it from Napoleon's forces in 1810. At that time the island had a certain strategic significance through its position on the direct route round the Cape of Good Hope to India, but from the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 difficulties with which Mauri-

tus has to contend are the frequent cyclones which can end up destroying a year's crops in one storm, and her almost complete dependence on sugar cane cultivation which has enabled Britain to buy the island through Asia. This is one of a number of charges which Mr. Malim levels at the British Government and to which there does not appear to be any very convincing answer.

Mauritius could be a dangerous island to live in but not until steps have been taken to reduce its overpopulation, to eradicate the widespread scourge of malaria and to increase the number of industries on which its workers rely for their living.

The revision of the constitution which gave the vote was carried out after the war, and the first elections under the new dispensation were held in 1948; but political reform is only a first step towards the achievement of prosperity, tranquillity and self-government by this small but not unimportant member of the British Commonwealth.



Modern Art in Hungary  
OSKAR GLATZ: GIRL READING

## ROGET DE BRONZE

A CENTENARY

So frivolous a pun as the titles, enough for a life-time, headline of these notes would, such as glowing, glittering, thrilling, flaming, seething, one imagines, hardly have soul-stirring and heart-swelling, or their opposites dim, mucky, overcast, and shorn of its beams. And what bliss for the leader writer who is tired of being "at the crossroads," or for the headline writer who can choose, for the drunkard of the story, between tight, tipsy, boozey, fuddled, squiffy, groggy, beery, whittled, screwed, and so on until he comes to "half seas over" and "three sheets in the wind."

First published a hundred years ago, "Roget" has been reprinted in rapid succession ever since. It has been revised by the author's son and grandson, and such is its fame that



"I found this book instructive, didactic, horlaistic, trenchant and delightfully pedagogic."

No prospective buyer was ever deterred by the terrifying title "Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases Classified and Arranged so as to Facilitate the Expression of Ideas and to Assist in Literary Composition."

Few professional English writers will admit that they even open their Roget, any more than a self-respecting poet will confess that he uses a rhyme lexicon. Granted all that, there remain the masses of less highbrow people, whether English by their mother-tongue or not, who are in need of just this aid. Some of them are too fastidious to call a spade a spade, while others seem to believe that a rose, "if called by any other name," would still "smell as sweet."

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## Life and Letters

### Useful Book Review

The latest addition to the great number of Hebrew periodicals is called "Ha-Serit" (The Pen) and will be welcomed by all those who take an interest in Hebrew literature. The POST that he was impressed together with Weissberg and had not known that he was still alive. Contact between the two survivors could be established through the POST.

### Hebrew Film Journal

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### Eloquence in French

The President of the Goodwill Ambassadors, Mr. Edward Heriot, has awarded the Grand Prix d'Eloquence by the Academy of Grammarians. The prize was given for the speech delivered in 1948 at "Le Triple Glorie de Lyon" and "L'Hommage à la République" on the occasion of the first national celebration after the liberation.

### Captain Courageous

The subject for the Newgate English verse prize at Oxford next year is to be "Captain Courageous," according to "The Times." As the central figure of what is to be a narrative poem on the subject of the Fleet of Commerce, Captain Courageous will be distinguished company: earlier subjects have been Moses, Muhammad, John the Baptist, Livingston, and Raleigh.

### Indian War History

The Defence Minister told the Parliament of India that about 90 per cent of the "Popular History of World War II" had been completed and he hoped that the major portion of printing work will be done by the end of the year. "India News" reports that 20 narratives of a total of 30, and six medical volumes of seven have been printed. Two volumes have been sent to press and others were at different stages of examination.

## ESSAYS IN HEBREW CRITICISM

AL-HAKORETH HA-YADA (On Literary Criticism). By Michael Ovadyahu. Reprint from "Manotot"

This little volume contains what is an attempt to outline the aesthetics of literary criticism and in short essays deals with the effect of criticism upon the individual, whether the reader or the author, that he tends to support an aesthetic theory which is not far enough removed from a barren philosophy of pure art. To relate the finest in art to the immanent, the transcendental and the metaphysical realm is certainly to divorce literature from reality. Even though M. Ovadyahu does surmise that all true criticism in seeking beauty, seeks truth and justice and so is progressive and anti-decadent; he does not explain how in the past, the search for pure beauty has been the forerunner of decadence. This is a crucial point which has not been clarified, and anyone meaning to expand an aesthetic philosophy should answer R. DOV VARDI

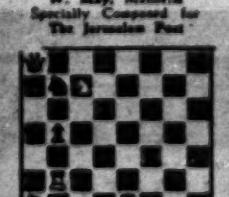
## Ancient Coins of Greece

A CATALOGUE OF GREEK COINS. By B.G. Askew. Seaby, London. 12s. pp. Illustr. 7/6.

In 1948 the late G. Askew, a specialist of the international and renowned numismatic firm of Messrs. B.A. Seaby in London, issued "A catalogue of Roman Coins" to which the present volume is a sequel. It begins with remarks on how to distinguish between genuine coins and forgeries. Then follow brief and adequate chapters on the origins of Greek coinage, weight, standards and denominations, and the dating of the coins. B. KANAEV

## Chess

Problem No. 677  
W. May, Member  
Special Correspondent for  
The Jerusalem Post



June 27, 1952

Problem No. 678  
Dr. E. Zeld, Lodz, Poland  
Special Correspondent for  
The Jerusalem Post



July 4, 1952

PROBLEM NO. 679  
E. Yerushalayim  
Specially Composed for  
The Jerusalem Post

July 11, 1952

PROBLEMS

Position No. 673 (Goldsmith): 1-Kb1-  
2-Kb2-3-Kb3-4-Kb4-5-Kb5-6-Kb6-  
7-Kb7-8-Kb8-9-Kb9-10-Kb10-11-Kb11-  
12-Kb12-13-Kb13-14-Kb14-15-Kb15-  
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